and soon adopted his present system:

On a good hay day he cuts his grass, leaving off about 9½ o'clock A. M. His men then devote themselves to spreading, turning and stirring up the hay, that the air may pass through it and all the external moisture be thoroughly it, and all the external moisture be thoroughly dried. After cinner, this is done again, and continued till about five o'clock, when the continued till about five o'clock, when the hay is raked into winrows, pitched on to a cart, and stored in the barn. Of course, if the day is not a good one, the hay is cocked, and left till the next good day. Nothing is done to prevent heating, though salt, about four quarts to the ton, is sometimes thrown over it, from the idea that cattle will better relish the hay; often no salt is used, and the General does not consider its use at all essential. This is the simple process. The result is that in the Spring of the year we have seen clover in his barn, cut the previous Summer, the heads blushing as if just mown, and breathing as delicious an aroma as when taken from the field. Of course the grass is not cut till it is fully de-Of course the grass is not cut this is laif us-veloped—we do not mean dried up. We have full faith in Gen. Thompson's method, because its excellence has been thoroughly tested. In a note to the Boston Cultivator, attached

to the above extract, Gen. Thompson says : As to the time of cutting my grass, I consider it fully "developed" when in full bloom, and not till then. At that time the juice has changed its character from a watery substance to a nutritious quality, and that I am desirous of retaining in the hay, a large portion of which is lost by the usual process of drying. I frequently cut 21/2 tons to the acre, and have no more trouble saving it with one day's making, than with lighter grass, except in such cases I frequently remove a portion of the grass as soon as cut, to an adjoining field, for the purpose of drying the external moisture, and giving more room for that remaining in the field. He also says:

Last year I purchased a hay tedder, and find it an invaluable assistant, thoroughly spreading and turning the hay, and doing the work of fifteen men, and in a much more thorough manner than it can be done by hand.

The editor of the Boston Cultivator, in alluding to the same subject, says : Gen. Thompson tells us that he has followed the system given above for fifteen years, and with perfect success, never having lost a pound

of hay by spoiling, in this length of time. To further illustrate the advantages of his system, in securing a far greater amount of nusystem, in securing a far greater amount of nu-tritious properties in hay, he says he has a pair of carriage horses that have eaten nothing but hay so cured, not a spoonful of grain having been fed to them for two years, and that they are in as good condition as though fed with

As another evidence of the increased nutritious quality of hay so cured, he states an in-stance in which a neighbor got out of hay, and could not at that time conveniently procure it elsewhere, and was supplied from the General's barn. The dairy woman soon began to inquire what had been done to the cows that caused them to produce so much more milk than usual, and was put off by her help-meet by remarking that it was only her notion, or misc in a day or two more, not only the quantity increased, but quality had improved to such a degree that she prevailed upon her husband to accompany her to the milk-room and see for himself, when the mystery was explained to the great admiration of both, he having become fully convinced of what he had before consid-

ered almost unworthy of belief.

Gen. Thompson has, for some five years past, cured small quantities of hay in casks, without and closely packed in clean casks, replacing you speak in the cradle?"
the heads again, making them nearly if not
Witness—"I tid not speak the heads again, making them nearly if not quite air tight, and allowing them to stand in the barn until the next Spring. He has lately opened one, and has favored us with a sample, and when the box containing it was opened, there gushed out such a sweetness of aroms as man was perhaps never before so delighted with, and it could not be believed, in the absence of the evidence, that so highly an impregnated feed could be, the aroma from which could have in such strength come from the con-tents of so small a box. It may be observed all the that the scent of the sample was somewhat sickening, like that of fresh May flowers when confined in a close room, but when laid before our animals, which had just filled themselves

Mr. Thompson, in addition to his usual experiments the coming hay season, proposes to take a hay press into the field, and put up sev-eral bales from his best grass, cut after the dew is entirely off, but without any drying, for the purpose of further testing the process on a lar; er scale, which has proved so satisfactory in respect to the tight casks.

### Sow Buckwheat.

have spare ground to put in this crop. Barley will come off soon enough, and some wheat stubble can be plowed in time for it.

The reasons for an unusual amount of buck-

"1. Wheat will be short throughout the West and the North-west. We did think there would be two-thirds of an average crop; but the drouth in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and some portions of Iowa and Illinois has been so se-vere, and the ravages of the insect in other localities have been so great, that if half the usual yield shall be obtained it will fully meet our present expectation. Therefore sow buck-

"2. Wheat will probably be \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel by next December, and of course buckwheat will be largely profitable. "3. The prospect now is that there will not be an unusual yield of corn this season; indeed less copious rains shall soon visit about the

half of the West in which the drouth prevails, this crop will be short."
Sow buckwheat! It will enter largely into the home consumption of breadstuffs during winter provided a supply shall be furnished. Don't stand back appalled at \$2 or \$3 per day for labor or \$4 per team and man, but breast the occasion heroically, and not only save all your harvest, and give your growing crops good culture, but put in the buckwheat largely. Its harvest will come when you will be some-what relieved from pressing work.

To Kill Bugs on Vines. One of our neighbors assures us that kero-sene oil will certainly kill the bugs that eat-vines. He knows that it is so. He came by wines. He knows that it is so. He came by his knowledge in this way: Passing by a garden where a lady was at work, he asked her what she was doing. "Oh," said she, "I am putting some kerosene on my cucumbers to keep off the bugs." He thought this a capital idea, and on returning home, seized his oil can, determined to fix the vermin for certain. Find
the his a capital with the little of the bugs in the little of the bugs. The thought the little of the bugs in the little of the bugs in the little of the bugs. The bugs is the little of the bugs in the bugs i ing his nice plants black with the little pests, he drenched every one with the fluid. On going out a second time to ascertain the result of this grand raid on the enemy, he had the satisfaction of seeing every bug streched out stiff in death, but every one of his plants was also

Lice on Stock. Caleb Canfield, of Livingston County, Michigan, writes The Rural that he has no such says 'Push' on de door. I pulled dis coat and igan, writes The Rural that he has no such thing about him as lice on cattle, horses, hogs, hens, geese, neither ticks on sheep. His remedy is sulphur. To an ox, or cow, or hen, he gives a table-spoonful of it in their feed; to sheep, less. He puts it in the coops of the fowls, in small lumps. Feeds it once a month in Winter, but not in Summer, except to hogs. He gives his horned cattle and horses a spoonful of pulverized saltpetre in the month of March or April, and again, without fail, when he turns them out to grass. He also feeds his horses and cattle about a pint of flax-seed each once a month in Winter.

The Paral New Yorker gives an account of the coops of the fowls, in small lumps. Feeds it once a month of March or April, and again, without fail, when he turns them out to grass. He also feeds his horses and cattle about a pint of flax-seed each once a month in Winter.

# For the Farmer. The Fun of the Thing. Aseful and Curious.

#### JETT. D'S RETREAT.

As he was rushing through the woods, And through the tangled fera, And had to put on hern.

He robed him in an old hosp-skirt, Bot "boys in blue" were sharp a few, And know'd it wasn't she.

Says Mrs. D. unto the boys: "This is my aged Ma; And please to let her water get, From springs right over ther."

Some things they could not see; But when they saw that areful foot

The steel no doubt he feared, And said-"Why, here's a beard!"

To Madam D, then thus spoke be: "Why, Marm, 'tis what I feared; Your ma has got a beard."

A "boy in blue" his sabre drew, And up the canvas flirts; He saw that foot, and quickly knew That Jeff, was in the skirts.

Then each one drew his sabre true, The leader then outspoke and said:

"'Tis just what I expected." Then to Marm D. the soldier spoke: And to old Jeff., who quaking stood,

Said, "Stranger, you are mine!" Old Jeff., he wilted down, just like A shirt-tail in the suds; While Mrs. D., she begged for time To hastle on her dads.

When Jeff was nabbed, said Mrs. D.: "You men will please be careful; If he's provoked, he'll hurt some one, And do some things most awful!"

Now thus the great Re-bel-li-on At last has found its level, And we'one, you'une, all of un's,

Pertinent Question. since, two friends were conversing, and one of

"By the way, friend S-, what is yo "A Democrat, sir, because my father was

one," answered the person addressed.
"And what is your religion, S---?" "A Protestant, sir, because my father was

"And why are you a bachelor ?"
"Because my father was—" At this moment S— happened to think what he was saying, so he turned muttering: "Oh, darn! what's the use talking? Don' bother me with your silly questions."

Curious Dialogue. The following rich scene is said to have oc-

curred, lately, in one of our Courts of justice between the Judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam: Judge-"What is your native language ?" Witness-"I pe no native, I'se only Dootchman."

Judge-"What is your own mother tongue? Witness-"O, fader say de all tongue."

Judge-(in an irritable tone)-"What lanany drying, cut when the dew was entirely off, guage did you first learn?—what language did cradle, I only eried in Dootch !"

#### The Chaplain's Prayer.

One of our earnest chaplains is said to have made a prayer somewhat after the following style, invoking the wrath of God upon traitors: "Oh, God, wouldst thou cause earthquakes to shake them; simoons to scorch them; vol-canoes to pour out their burning fountains upon them; Egyptian darkness to blind them, and all the host of Egyptain plagues to torment them! And, O! Lord, wouldst thou cause that tongue to cling to the roof of the mouth that plots, and that arm to be paralyzed that exe-cutes treason. Overturn all their wicked and with fresh, green grass, it was eaten with avidity. treasonable designs, and in brief, play hell with them, generally !"

### A Good One.

As lovers of the weed know, tobacco "has riz," and the packages grow correspondingly small. A substantial supporter of the weed stepped into our friend B.'s store, the other day, and throwing down five cents postage currency, said: "give us that in tobacco!" The order was complied with, when the customer glancing at the pack wheat. It will not be too late till the middle anyhow; I must have a chaw." Our friend B. anyhow; I must have a chaw." Our friend B. be sown some days later. We are all appreciated the joke, and gave him a "che." age, threw down another five cents, remarking:

## Had Him There.

In one of the Courts at Hartford, Conn., re cently, a woman was testifying on behalf of her son, and swore that he had worked on a farm ever since he wasborn. The lawyer who cross examined her said : "You assert that your son has worked on

farm ever since he was born ?"
"I do." "What did he do the first year ?" "He milked," she replied.
The whole court laughed heartily, and the

witness was questioned no further. At a large dinner party in a certain city, lat ely, the frosty weather had done considerable duty in supplying conversation, when a plump, happy looking married lady made a remark about cold feet. "Surely." said a lady opposite, "Mrs. B——, you are not troubled with cold feet?" Amid an awful pause she naively answered, "Yes, indeed, I am very much troubled; but then, they are not my

A good-looking Congressman pushed past A good-looking Congressman pushed past the soldier who was guarding the entrance to the ladies' car at Washington, the other day, when the blue coat stopped him, saying: "Ladies' car, sir. You cannot go in there." "But," says our friend, "I am a member of Congress." "Can't help that, sir. If I let you in there, they will put me in the guard house; and that is a d—d sight worse than going to Congress."

A little girl of four years was saying ber prayers, not long since, when her little brother, three years older, came slily behind, and pulled

A storekeeper, the other day, stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement : "A boy wasted."

The next morning, on opening the store, he beheld a little urchin in a basket, with the fol-"Here be is !"

"Julius, whar did you get dat coat ?"
"Down here to Push's." "Whar's dat ?"

#### Mad Dogs.

As several persons have been bitten lately by dogs supposed to be mad, it is proper to call attention to the symptoms indicating the dis-ease rables, which results in a terrible death,

and which is incurable.

"One of the earliest signs of madness, in dogs, and one which should always arouse atdogs, and one which should always arouse attention on the part of those in charge of dogs, is a "sullenness, combined with fidgefiness." When it means rabies, (madness) the dog retires to his bed for several hours, and may be seen curled up, his face buried between his paws and breast. He shows no disposition to bite, and will answer to the call, but he answers slowly and sullenly. After a while he becomes restless, seeking out new resting

strangely about him as he lies in bed, and if his countenance is clouded and suspicious, we his countenance is clouded and suspicious, we may be certain that madness is coming on. Sometimes he comes to those he loves, and fixes on them a steadfast gaze, as if he would say, "I feel strangely ill; have you nothing to

do with it?"

Dogs do not generally manifest a disposition o bite in the early stages of the disease, unless they are naturally ferocious, "but, on the con-trary, there is an increase of affectionateness shown." Mr. Youatt says: "In the early stages of the disease, the attachment of the dog toward his master seems to rapidly in-crease. He is employed, almost without ceas-ing, licking the hands or face, or any part he can get at." "The early symptoms of fidgeti-ness, sullenness, anxiety or affectionate imporness, suitenness, anxiety or anectionate impor-tunity are equally to be attended to. No ani-mal goes mad suddenly. There are always several stages of premonitory symptoms. Among these, there is one not always shown, out generally, and quite conclusive : it is hal

"Many readers who have no hesitation in speaking of the madness of animals, will be startled at hearing that animals are subject to hallucinations, like human beings. Every veterinary surgeon, however, knows this to be the case. Mr. Youatt narrates that he was once consulted by a medical man about a dubious case: A Jog had bitten a gentleman, who thought it could not be mad, because it had no fear of water. But from the obvious signs of hallucination exhibited by the dog, Mr. Youatt ad no doubt whatever that there was rabies-At the Brady House, Harrisburg, a few days and so it proved. The same writer says: "I nee, two friends were conversing, and one of have again and again seen the rabid dog start up after a momentary quietude, with unmingled ferocity depicted in his countenance, and with a savage howl plunge to the end of his chain. At other times, he would stop and watch the nails in the partition of the stable in which he was confined, and fancying them to move, would dart at them, and oc sadly bruise and injure himself."

malignant, and wide spreading—are the expo-sure of the muddy bottom of a pond or slug gish stream to the beaming heat of a Summer's sun. In less than a week whole neighborhoods have been stricken with disease, yet under such circumstances, and according to the well es-tablished laws of miasm, five families may dwell within half a mile of a drained mill pond, and yet only one will suffer from it, while the other four will remain exempt from unusual disease. First: If a rapid stream of consider able width runs between the drained pond and ise. Second: If there is interposed a thick hedge or growth of living, luxuriant trees or bushes. A treble row of sun-flowers is known to have answered the purpose in repeated cases. Third: If the prevailing winds from June to October are from the house toward the pond. Fourth: If the house be on a steer

The reasons for the above exemptions are variations, nor any complexity, when will be as follows:these variations, no. any the sending us One Hundred lt will be practically useful for the young Paving Subscriptions, we will send them, imfarmer, in a pecuniary point of view, to under-stand, further, that in one year a bouse on the

Corns Cured. Hall's Journal of Health gives us this mode: 'The safest, the most accessible, and the most fficient cure of a corn on the toe is to double a piece of thick, soft buckskin, out a hole in it large enough to receive the corn, and bind it around the toe. If, in addition to this, the Piece, and an extra Copy of the Pacific oot is soaked in warm water for five or more minutes every morning and night, and a few drops of sweet oil, or other oily substance, are patiently rubbed in on the end after the soaking, the corn will almost infallibly become loose nough in a few days to be easily pricked out with a finger nail; this saves the necessity of paring the corn, which operation has some-times been followed with pain and dangerous symptoms. If the corn becomes inconvenient

again, repeat the process at once." A Home-made Conservatory.

An apparatus for preserving ice, meats, but-ir, and other such like matter during the bot days of Summer, may be got up as follows:
Take two dry goods boxes, one large and the
other smaller by three inches. Put the smaller
into the larger, and fill them with tan bark,
saw dust or pulverized charcoal; and fit a lid carefully to each box, and the refrigerator will be finished. Placed in a cellar, such a box will elry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz preserve meats and butter as perfectly as an and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made much better or more costly as they please.

### Blackberry Wine.

To make a wine equal in value to Port, take will be entitled to one of these Articles for every pe blackberries or dewberries; press the juice Subscription standing opposite their names on ripe blackberries or dewberries; press the juice from them; let stand thirty fix hours to fer-ment, lightly covered; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of juice add one quart of water and three pounds of sugar; (brown will do,) let it stand in an open vessel for twenty-four bours ; skim and strain it, then barrel it; let it stand eight or nine months, when it should be racked off and bottled and corked close—age improves its quality.

Blackberry Cordial. To three pounds of ripe blackberries add one pound of white sugar; let them stand 12 hours, then press out the juice and strain it; add one-third of good spirits; to every quart add one tea-spoonful of finely-powdered all spice. It is at once fit for use Our native grapes produce the best wine, which is easily made.—Rural World.

### Common Grape Wine.

Take any quantity of sound, ripe grapes with a common cider press extract the juice; put it into barrels, cover the bung lightly; after fermentation has ceased, corc it; place it in a cellar or house. In twelve months you will have good wine, which improves by age; let it stand on its lees.—Scientific American.

Apple and Pie-Plant. Stewed dried apples, especially sweet apples, are greatly improved by the addition of 1/2 or 1/2 of the quantity of pie-plant, ei her dried, fresh, or canned. (Mem. Be sure to put up a few cans of pie-plant in its season)

To Preserve Grapes, Pick when in blue bloom, fully ripe, in a dry, warm day; lay the clusters carefully in boxes bolding 30 lbs., with layers of paper between each layer of grapes; cover, and put in a cool, dry cellar, and they will keep fresh until May.

-8. H. S., Rural New Yorker.

It is said that a table-spoonful of powdered norses and cattle about a pint of flax-seed each once a month in Winter.

THE Rural New Yorker gives an account of a snowball tree whose blossoms reach the circumference of eighteen and one fourth inches.

The mother told her she would hurt passy. "Why, no, I won't," said she, "I'm said that a table-spoonful of powdered alum, springle: into a hogsbrad of water, and stirred, will in the course of a few hours precipitate to the bottom all the impure particles when she first beheld a cucumber, "I always water. Four gallons would need but a teamponful."

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becomes restless, seeking out new resting places, and never satisfied long with one. He rises up and lies down again, settles his body in a variety of postures, disposes his bed with his paws, shaking it in his mouth, bringing it to a heap, on which he carefully lays his chest, and then rises up and bundles it all out of his kennel. If at liberty, he will seem to imagine something lost, and will eagerly search around with strange violence and indecision. That dog should be watched. If he begins to gaze strangely about him as he lies in bed, and if

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### WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, CHIEF REAPER, CHAMPION

Farming Tools, Furniture, Etc., Etc.

We bought our goods at panic prices, and will sell them at the lowest possible

We invite everybody to give us a call, and examine goods and prices. AT C. F. JENNINGS' OLD STAND.

Cash or Produce!

## THE CITY MILLS!

White Cloud, April 6, 1865.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

# A. & L. THACKER, PROPRIETORS.

"While We Live Let Us Live!"

THE CELEBRATED WHITE CLOUD CITY MILLS have been lately repaired and supplied with the latest improvements, and can now furnish the public with the very choicest flour that can be produced in the Valley of the Missouri. The Millers are men of experience, and have always had the reputation of making flour of

the very best brands. Flour will be exchanged at the Mills for wheat, at all times; but when a customer require his own wheat ground, he will be accommodated at the earliest opportunity, on reasonable term.

The highest market price will always be paid t the Mills, for both Spring and Fall sheat.

By exchanging wheat for flour, our customers will save much time, and have no trouble about misplaced sacks. It is the best system, both for the preprietors and the farmers; and when any one is dissatisfied with the quality of the flour, he can return it and have it exchanged. Any person storing wheat in the large granaties connected with the Mill, can do so at any time, free of charge, and be entitled, if they sell to the proprietors, to any rise in the price of wheat, up to the first of May in every year.

Farmers who have not convenient barns, can store wheat for their own family use in the Mill, at threshing season, and at any time can throw their sacks in their wagons, and come to mill and get flour fresh from the burrs, without having to clean up a small grist, or run the risk of having wheat destroyed by vermin, or storms of rain and snow, when exposed in rail pea-The reason why so much inferior flour is produced in Kansas, arises from the fact that fee farmers have barns, and after their wheat is threshed, they have not a proper place to store it in, and are compelled to put it out of doors in a rail pen, or under a straw heap, where it is exposed to rain and damp, and never can be ground into good flour afterwards.

The wheat taken immediately from the threshing floor and stored in the Mill, is kept dry and in good order, and the stored or a stored or a

> Bring us your wheat, and we will try
> Your every wish to satisfy;
> We'll store your wheat and keep it dry,
> And grind it into flour.
> 'Twill please your wife to have the best
> Of flour, that bakes with little yeast—
> When wives are bappy, homes are blest;
> And it is in your posses.
> To save expense, and loss of time—
> Embracing all the chances,
> To keep a smiling wife at home,
> With the best of flour in Kaneas. Bring us your wheat, and we will try

White Cloud, March 9, 1865-17.

# NEW

and in good order, and therefore makes superior flour.

THE undersigned has just opened, at Beck-ett's old stand, in White Cloud, a new Family & Miscellaneous Groceries, Superior to any in the Market

COFFEE. SUGAR, TEA, RICH, SPICES,

VINEGAR, OYSTERS, Crackers, Cheese, NUTS, CANDIES, &C.,

Which he will sell at the lowest living pr This Company will Pay Losses
caused by lightning. The Directors will aim to do a sefe, rather than a large business, and make it a

HOME INSTITUTION.

for Cash. He intend skeeping up his stock, and to be at all times prepared to accommedate his customers. The public are solicited to give him a call.

White Cloud, April 16, 1863-6m.

and in soliciting patronage, do so with the firm conviction that the plan adopted by them will make the Company permanent and safe to its policy holders, and as cheap as the prompt payment of losses will permit.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asth ma. Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge.) by sending their address to Ray. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York. TO CONSUMPTIVES.

OSBORN'S CELEBRATED PREPARED WARRANTED

A. & L. THACKER.

I T is used by first class families everywhere, and highly recommended for nervous and dyspeptic persons, being very nutrious and free from all deleterious substances, in testimony of which I have certificates from the most emminent Physics of the Country. minent Physicians and Chemistain the Country.
Try it and you will be sure to continue its use

in preference to any other.

Sold at retail for Twenty-Five Cents per
Pound by First class Grocers throughout the United States. Put up only by LEWIS A. OSBORN. Wholesale Depot, 69 Warren st., New York June 16, 1864.

The CHEAPEST JEWE: RY HOUSE in the World The CHEAPEST JEWEI RY HOUSE IN INC.
4,318 Princes or Assoured Jeweiley on \$50.
A COMPLETE List of Fine Gold, Plated
A and Oride Jewelry, sent free. Address
J. A. SALISBURY, Assay,
The Complete St. Provinces, R.1.